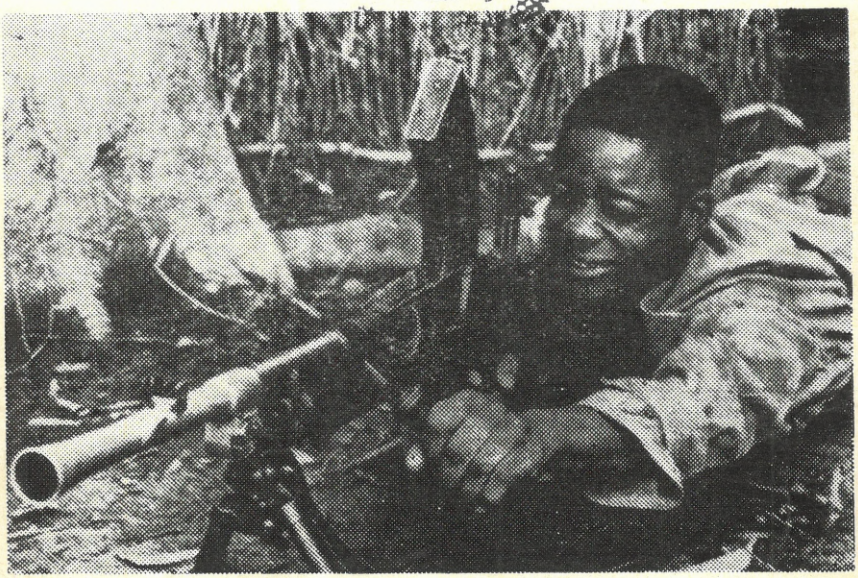
TRICONTINENTAL

APR 14 1967



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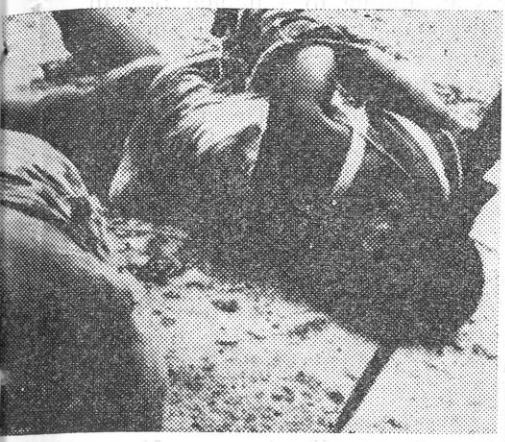
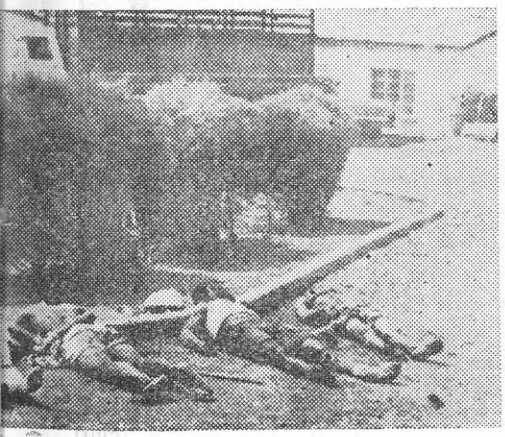


ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE IN THE CONGO LEOPOLDVILLE



One of the most active battlefields of the anti-imperialist struggle on the colonial front is found in the Kinshasa Congo, formerly known as Leopoldville.

Two powers are in conflict in this area: The United States and Belgium. Between the two is ex-sergeant Mobutu, chief of state since the November 24, 1965 coup against his former part-

ners Kasabuvu and Moises Tshombe. Mobutu resolutely supports the United States.

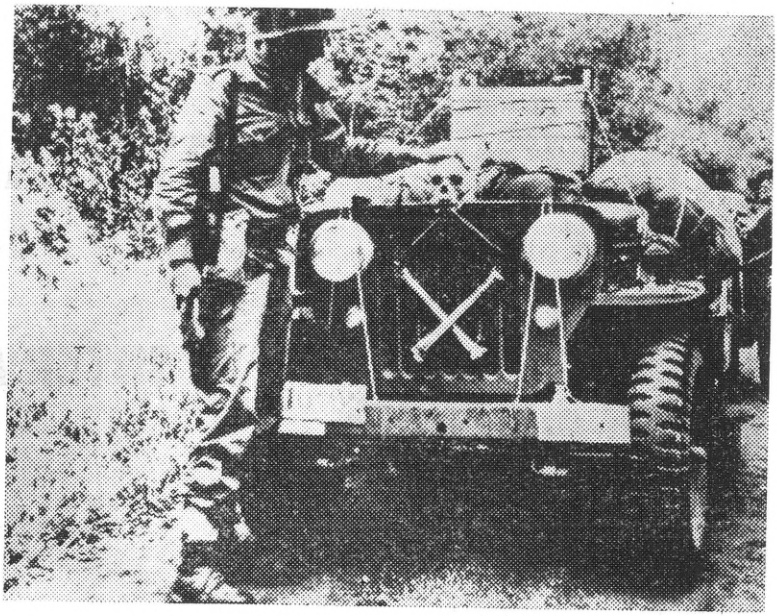
The contradictions between these two colonialist powers—Belgium, whose influence is declining in Africa, and the United States, which is frenetically trying to unite the most reactionary tribal sectors, to push them into conspiracies, and to capitalize on the fruit of their plunder—exploded on January 1st. Mobutu dissolved the "Union Miniere du Haut Katanga", replacing it with the hybrid "General Congolese Mining Society".

The pretext used was that the Belgian monopoly refused to move its headquarters in Brussels to Kinshasa, ignoring an ultimatum issued by Mobutu on December 22nd, and that it rejected a demand for payment of unpaid taxes amounting to 4 million Belgian francs (80 million dollars) due since the time of Katanga's secession. And also 10% of the Company stocks abroad.

This business of the "General Congolese Society" is a bitter irony. The people will not get a cent out of its dividends. But all these demagogic statements help Mobutu play the role of a "nationalist". He knows it and he uses it.

That's why he changed the foreign names of Congolese cities to native names. That's why he proclaims himself ideological heir of Lumumba, one of whose executioners he was.

According to official reports, 55 percent of the stocks of the former "Union Miniere" will be controlled by the Congolese government, which is just a subterfuge to avoid calling things by their



own names which, undoubtedly, would be in English. 15 percent of the stocks will be granted to the Tanganyika concession (British) and the other 30 percent will be placed "on sale". Everyone knows, in advance, who is going to buy them. Therefore, 85 percent of the company will be controlled by the Yankees (30 percent through a "free sale" plus the 55 percent of the Mobutu regime).

This change of owners cost the Belgians the equivalent in gold of 300 thousand tons of copper and more than 9 thousand tons of cobalt annually, not counting other equally valuable minerals.

Commenting on this transaction, the newspaper "Libre Belgique" threatened Mobutu with an uprising that would bring former Prime Minister Moises Tshombe into power.

Against the favorite of Wall Street are Belgium (the main casualty), Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, and, to a certain extent, the Federal Germany Republic (West Germany) which have formed their own colonialist cartel in this battle for the preservation and extension of spheres of influence.

Recently "Revolution Africaine" reported that Tshombe is training mercenaries in Portugal and that he has military camps on the Angolan-Congolese border (territory of the Lundas). According to the newspaper "Tshombe is waiting for the first opportunity to carry out an 'insurrectional' movement to restore to the Belgians the possessions they have been deprived of.

The Yankees, on the other hand, are hastening to strengthen Mobutu against any contingency by grainting him a special credit amounting to two million dollars (right now) for his repressive forces. In exchange for this, Mobutu opens the domestic market to U.S. agricultural surpluses amounting to nine million dollars.

GUATEMALA

YANKEE INTERVENTION

Like a prairie fire the revolution is spreading over the land of the "quezal", fanned by the desire for redemption of a people exploited by the national oligarchy and foreign interests.

The guerrilla forces in the mountains and the operational and sabotage groups in the cities are increasing. All the methods employed by Washington and its puppets in Guatemala City to quench the fire and salvage from the flames the obsolete socio - economic structure that permits them to take privilege and to loot have proved useless.

The imperialists and their hirelings thought for a while that with the death of the Commander-in-chief of the Rebel Armed Forces, Luis Turcios Lima (killed in a strange accident) they could be able to lead the offensive and if not dominate, at least reduce to a minimum, the actions of the armed movements.

They were mistaken. The astute commander of the FAR was succeeded by César Montes. This young hero and veteran of numerous battles knew how to rise to the occasion and maintain in force the demands made by the deceased commander. The government's anti-guerrilla offensive ended in another failure. A few days later Montes received in camp a group of journalists and informed them that he had broken the encirclement. He also stated that the Guatemalan Army was operating under orders of U S. officers of the "Green Berets".

Although it aroused indignation the news was not surprising. Guatemala receives practically free all its combat equipment from the U.S. Half of its army officers have been trained in the

art of anti-guerrilla warfare in the Yankee bases in Panama and in the U. S.

General Robert W. Porter, Jr., Chief of the U.S. Command in Panama, recently appeared before the House Foreign Relations Committee and admitted that "some of our army engineers are involved in a civic actions program of public works in Guatemala. They are **Rangers** with experience in Viet Nam".

There is no longer any doubt of U.S. military intervention in Guatemala. In fact, some of the "Green Berets" have been killed in action. Among those identified is Ronald T. Hornberger from Guyanoga Falls, Ohio. In a series of articles published by the "Chicago Daily News" Hornberger was mentioned as being one of the "Green Beret" officers that had participated most actively in terrorist actions carried out in peasant areas where the guerrilla groups operate. His body was sent to the United States in the usual pine coffin.

Nevertheless, last December 2nd, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, alarmed over the "increasingly serious" situation in Guatemala requested that President Johnson intervene directly in the political affairs of the Latin American country and issue a declaration in support of President Julio César Méndez Montenegro. Senator Kennedy is misinformed. The tenant in the White House does not outdo him as a dema-

gogue, but he does insofar as supporting his puppets in the continent. Johnson does not limit his actions to words —he sends the Marines. Remember the Dominican Republic.

Kennedy's concern seems to be based fundamentally on the news he receives concerning the morale of the Guatemalan Army, which consists of 10,000 men. The figure includes 1,000 officers and among them 470 colonels. Half of the combat troops remain in Guatemala City, due to periodic threats of a coup by ultra-rightist officers.

Recently the veteran journalist Clemente Marroquín Rojas, conservative and a militarist to the core, proposed that "the United States should intervene militarily if the Guatemalan Army is unable to fight the guerrillas". An article published in the "Toronto Star" last November 5th by newswoman Norma Gall reported a conversation she had with a high official of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City. After speaking of the lack of morale in the army the Yankee stated: "Tonight all the members of the military staff are tense because the FAR has sent threatening letters".

Gall cleverly pointed out that the problem had been resolved with the prompt purchase of bullet-proof vests and by increasing the number of vehicles guarding the officers on their trips from their homes to the office. But if, as the U.S. officials say, "the Guatemalan Army is powerless when it comes to searching out and fighting the guerrillas", they excel when it comes to arresting, torturing and murdering peasants.

In the "Toronto Star" article the owner of a small farm is quoted as saying: "The Army came to my farm last December and dragged by nephew off into the woods. A few days later I went into the woods and found his dead body beside a stream together with nine others. Over 400 soldiers camped on my farm. They killed six cows and a number of chickens and stole the money I had made during the last harvest and on the sale of some stock".

Those who witnesesd how the military attaché to the U.S. Embassy, Colonel Fred Hacker, smiled joyfully when Julio César Méndez Montenegro took over the presidency have been able to observe how his smile has faded.

Washington's maneuver to replace strong-man Enrique Peralta Azurdia with a "democratic representative" has failed.

If assassinations were committed during the time of the military dictatorship, at present the assassinations continue and the country is under martial law. For the people of Guatemala it is an irrevocable truth that there is only one road to liberation —the armed struggle— and that in its course they will have to face the bayonets of Yankee imperialism. Their future is the same as that of all the Latin American peoples.

ANGOLA

SEVEN YEARS OF CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES OVER IMPERIALISM

On February 4, 1961, the Angolan people began the armed struggle as the only way to break the chains of more than four centuries of colonial exploitation.

Throughout this period, Angola —14 times larger than Portugal— has been one of the most important sources of income for the Lisbon government. In 1964 alone, the Angolan exportation of coffee, petroleum, diamonds and other products brought 204 million dollars to the Portuguese coffers.

Along with the systematic sacking, Portugal has put into practice the most savage repressive methods against the Angolan people. From 1961 up to the first months of 1963, the deaths at the hands of the Portuguese troops and the International Police (PIDE) exceeded 130,000 while in the jails of Luanda and Lisbon the lives of a considerable number of patriots depend on the capricious designs of the Portuguese authorities.

The persecution in the cities and the indiscriminate bombing of the rural areas have forced almost a million Angolans to seek asylum in the territories of Zambia and the Congo Leopoldville, which border on Angola.

With all the possibilities of a peaceful struggle closed to them, on the 4th of February the revolutionary fervor exploded with attacks on the police stations in Luanda to free the leaders of the union movements and the political organizations.

The enemy's superiority in weapons and organization seemed to overcome the heroism and resistance of the people. Thousands of people were murdered when the police opened fire on the crowd; others where captured and shot later in the public square.

Nevertheless, on the 10th of the same month, another attack was made on the San Pablo Prison in Luanda.

The concepts of "autonomy" and "self-determination", wielded as reasons for struggle since 1902, matured into a program of organized action through the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The rebellion extended rapidly to the North. The first guerrilla detachment arose in the Sierra de Gamba.

After a period of apparent uncertainty, the movement took on new force in 1965 to settle in Cabinda in the northeast part of the country. The armed resistance arose in the districts of Luanda, North Cuanza, until in June of 1966, it reached Moxico, in the area bordering on Zambia.

From January to December of last year, the Portuguese punitive forces suffered some one thousand casualties among soldiers and officers and lost large quantities of equipment and weapons to the Angolan patriots.

From a strategic point of view one of the most important actions was carried out by the patriots at the end of December, 1966, when they destroyed an important section of the railroad in the Texeira de Sousa area used to transport copper from the Katanga, Congo (L), mines and Zambia to the Port of Lobito in Angola.

As these actions took on greater force and liberated the usurped territories, the MPLA came nearer to its goals of proclaiming independence, establishing a republican regime, economic, political and social equality and agrarian reform, and abolishing illiteracy.

In the zones occupied by the guerrillas they have set up a system of communal agricultural work and medical and school units, as a step toward these objectives.

The minister himself told the British newspaper, the **Observer,** that the infiltration of the patriots in the areas controlled by the colonial administration had forced Lisbon to step up vigilance.

The newspaper stated that Portugal devoted 216 million dollars annually to repressing the liberation struggle in the colonies. This year that budget will be increased considerably.

The Portuguese counteroffensive has been unleased against the civilian population.

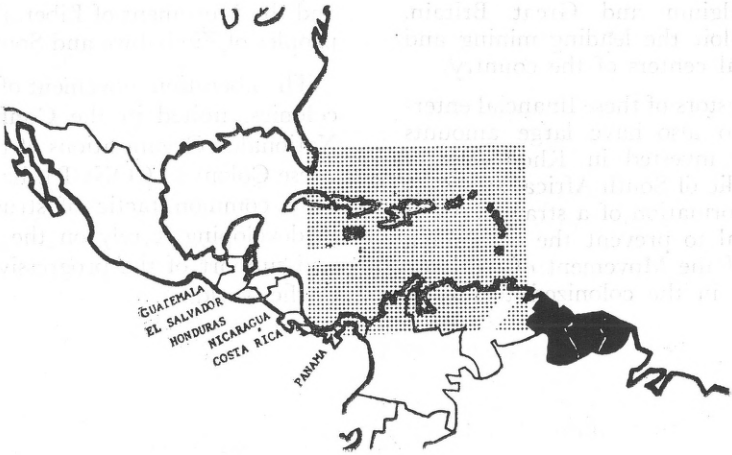
After the crushing defeat suffered in Texeira de Sousa, anti-aircraft and infantry reinforcements attacked the population with planes that dropped Napalm made in the USA and West Germany and supplied by NATO.

Portugal, together with its allies in NATO, doubled their aggressions against the Angolan people to safeguard their interests in CABONANG, DIAMANG, CADA, and other enterprizes of the United States, West Ger-

many, Belgium and Great Britain, which exploit the leading mining and agricultural centers of the country.

The investors of these financial enterprizes, who also have large amounts of capital invested in Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, are planning the formation of a strategic front in Portugal to prevent the continuing victories of the Movement of National Liberation in the colonized territories and the Movement of Liberation of the peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The liberation movement of the three colonies, united in the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP), have adopted a common tactic of struggle, and in developing it rely on the solidarity and support of the progressive peoples of the world.



ODECA

CENTRAL AMERICAN MILITARISM

Member Countries: Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panamá. The last nation joined the ODECA after the Conference of Costa Rica (1963). The ODECA was formed in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, on October 17, 1952. IIts official headquarters is in the capital of San Salvador.

Every year meetings of the Minister of Interior (joint repression), treasury and other departments and commissions are held. In each one of these events the voice of the U.S. "observer" can be heard more and more loudly.

Officially the White House is not represented in the ODECA; however, in practice its officials function as though it were.

The United States directs the executive organisms through advisors.

In the economic field it is Yankee capital that has last word. The financial agreements are oriented toward maintaining the present state of under-development.

The generals in the Pentagon have in their briefcases old plans aimed at unifying under one command the armies of the Central American countries. In order to push through this imperialist plan the Ministers of Defense of Nicaragua, Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras met in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The Costa Rican government was not represented because it lacks an army although it does have repressive

police forces. Reactionary circles in the country are trying to make them join in their war preparations.

In the coming month of April military maneuvers will be held in Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, in which troops of five countries will take part: Nicaragua, Honduras, Panamá, San Salvador and Guatemala. U.S. officers will direct all the operations. The air, sea and land forces will test their combat readiness. Ten thousand soldiers, mostly U.S. troops, will be transported to that zone for the duration of the maneuvers.

From the time that the ODECA was founded, the United States has kept the people in the region in a state of continual tension. The Washington government promoted the creation of this regional organization demagogically using the aspirations of the peoples of the area. According to its constitution the ODECA has the following mission: "To strengthen the ties that unite the five signatory states; to avert any quarrels, working for a peaceful solution to the problems in the area". These pretty words hide its true aims and objectives.

Its brief history already shows that the organization has served as a smoke screen for the imperialist policy of the United States. In 1954 the government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown. The troops used to invade Guatemala were trained in the territories of Honduras and Nicaragua. The participation of the Pentagon and the CIA is a very well-known fact. In the hands of the Yankee Ambassador in Guatemala City, John E. Peurifoy, were all the threads that led Castillo Armas and his bullies to the National Palace. Thus, two member states of the ODECA, Nicaragua and Honduras, under the baton of the United States, "made use" of the document that serves as the basis for the politico-economic-military institution.

Seven years later, on April 17, 1961, using camps facilitated by the Guatemalan military clique and the Somoza dynasty, the Cuban counterrevolutionaries recruited by the CIA carried out their aggression against Cuba. The future functions of the ODECA were set: To promote the overthrow of revolutionary governments and to combat the national liberation movements.

President Kennedy himself —cracking the whip at the meeting of Central American governments, held in San José, Costa Rica, on March 1, 1963— stated that the conclave "will increase the military capacity of all the countries meeting here to construct a wall around Cuba".

Shortly after the long speech of the late U.S. president was given, the payoff was divided up. Everything was included in a loan project under the auspices of the Alliance for Progress. The promised hand-out was to be 200 million dollars.

This money was used almost completely in the purchasing of war equipment. The rest was invested in nonproductive projects. The natives were left to live on cocaine.

The new maneuvers of "Operation Nicarao" prove that the U.S. puppets continue to favor the aggressive plans against Cuba, at the same time that they use the warlike atmosphere to unleash a wave of repression against the popular masses of their respective peoples.

A bulwark of South Vietnamese Struggle

THE MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Recently —in the first week of January— the U.S. Military Command in Saigon launched one of its most important military operations in South Viet Nam. "Deckhouse-5" was its code name.

For the first time in the U.S. aggression against the south Vietnamese people, U.S. troops were used directly in operations in the Mekong River Delta. Several days later, this U.S. military effort ended in failure.

Some time before, the U.S. had tried in vain to conquer the Mekong River Delta, first, by means of the Saigon puppet regime troops and later through combined operations.

What makes this bulwark unconquerable for the United States? The Mekong River Delta is located in

southern Viet Nam, in Nam Bo, as this region is known by the Vietnamese, or Cochinchina as it was called by the French.

Covering the territory of 13 provinces, the Delta is the most densely populated area in south Viet Nam, containing almost 6 of the 15 million inhabitants in south Viet Nam, for an average of 16 inhabitants per square kilometer.

When the Vietnamese people were under the yoke of French colonialism, it was precisely in this place where the first rebellion arose. It happened on Nov. 23rd, 1940, when the French colonialists were mobilizing contingents of their troops in south Viet Nam to face the Japanese invasion through Cambodia.

During that rebellion, the red flag with the yellow star of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was raised for the first time. And also during this rebellion the people seized important military and administrative posts — Tan An, My Tho, Bac Lieu, Soc Trang and others— where a popular power was established.

The insurrection broke out before the first unit of what later was to become the Viet Nam Liberation Army (afterwards Viet Nam People's Army) was organized and the Viet Minh Front created.

As a result of this, the Mekong River Delta has been known ever since as the place where the Vietnamese people gave their first demonstration of rebelliousness.

Later on, the heroism and will to struggle of the people in the Delta was again proved when, in 1945, French colonialism began its adventurous war in order to recover its former colonies in Indochina. The people opposed the aggression, weapons in hand, a year before the beginning of the historical Vietnamese War of Resistance.

When peace was re-established in 1954, the Delta had experienced the benefits brought to the liberated areas during the War of Resistance, among them the Agrarian Reform.

In 1955, when the Ngo Dinh Diem regime —armed, trained, directed and supported by the United States— unleashed a bloody wave of repression against a group of political and religious sects, the Mekong River Delta served as a refuge for them.

At the same time, Diem revised the agrarian reform established by the Viet Minh for the benefit of his friends, the latifundists in the central areas, some of whose lands had been expropriated in the north and some landholders in the south. Farmers were deprived of their lands and were forced to pay large sums for the "right to lease".

In the face of this action of Diem's the people initiated a broad political struggle demanding the restoration of their ownership over the land and against the high and abusive taxes imposed by the latifundists. These protests of the farmers were answered by the regime with a wave of bloody repression.

Two sectors united in the Delta: The armed militants of the political and religious sects and the landless farmers. They both united against the Saigon dictatorship and its U.S. supporters. Actually, the Mekong River Delta was the first liberated region in south Viet Nam where, before the beginning of the armed resistance of the entire south Vietnamese people and also before the creation of the National Liberation Front, the Diemist troops, advised and trained by U.S. officers, launched their clean-up operations.

That is the Mekong River Delta from the political viewpoint.

In the economic aspect, the Delta is known as the "Granary of Viet Nam". Its rice production was enough to feed the whole Vietnamese people and still fill an exportation demand of one million tons.

This region is also rich in other agricultural products and its production of vegetable charcoal —one million tons a year— supplied all of Saigon.

These are the reasons for the U. S. attempts to conquer the Mekong River Delta, thus dealing a serious blow to the Liberation Movement.

"Operation Deckhouse-5" was aimed precisely at achieving this purpose under the disguise of a "pacifying operation". The specific purpose this time was the "pacification" of the Than Phu peninsula —a small territory in the Delta— through the deployment of more than 5 thousand U.S. Marines, preceded by a large number of puppet soldiers in charge of a previous "clean-up" mission and systematic air strikes in order to "soften up" the terrain.

For several days the Marines marched across the swamps of the region —the highways had been cut off and made impassable by the Liberation Armed Forces, leaving the canals crossing the rice paddies as the only available route— without any successful results.

In spite of this failure, the U.S. military command has not abandoned its plan to conquer the Mekong River Delta. South of the city of My Tho a base for a division of U.S. Marines is being built for the stationing of U.S. troops like in Dan Nang in the north, Pleiku in the highlands, Qui Nonh on the coast, etc...

But if the U.S. troops have been unable to "pacify" other places, considered as "less difficult", in spite of the thousands of men deployed in south Viet Nam, what hope then can the U.S. military strategists have for a region where the French High Military Command admitted that "pacification" is impossible?

SAUDI ARABIA

MONARCHY AND BARBARISM

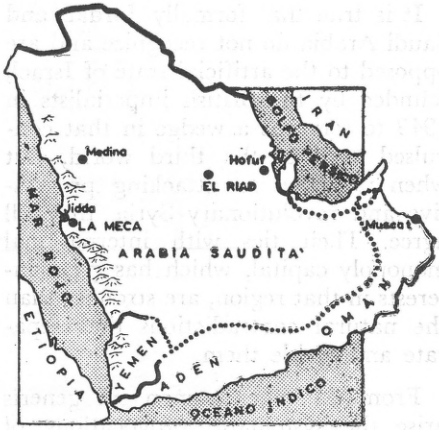
The overthrow of King Saud of Saudi Arabia by his brother, Faisal, on November 2, 1964, made more than one international affairs columnist think that the new monarch would accept, de facto, the progressive currents in the Arab world.

What gave them such hopes?

On August 24th of the following year —after prolonged Cairo-Yeddah-Sanna contacts— the Khozam agreement was signed. (Khozam is the Saudi royal palace). Through this agreement Faisal promised to cease helping the reactionary Yemeni forces headed by the overthrown emir Mohammed El-Badr.

This agreement was aimed at putting an end to three years of bloodshed begun on September 26, 1962, the date of the triumph of the anti-monarchial, anti-feudal Yemeni revolution.

But not much time passed before the hostility of the new reactionary Saudi leadership again arose to be unleashed ferociously against liberated Yemen, and also against Syria after the Baas



Party came to power through a revolutionary landslide in February of 1966.

Faisal's harassment corresponds, essentially, o the private class interests that coincide with those of the foreign oil monopolies that have built derricks and pipelines in the region. The Anglo-German - American cartels, together with Faisal, Hussein and others, see the devil himself in the nationalization trend that is gaining force in several countries of the Middle East, a dangerous example that could lead to more of same.

His hostility to the progressive current in the Arab world is a challenge to those who once thought possible an abstract Arab unity, based on religious, cultural, and linguistic similarities, and the setting aside of class antagonisms as a point of conflict that should be overlooked in order to prevent disagreeable clashes and splits.

The facts reveal the falseness of this Utopia. The nationalization of the pipelines of the Iraq Petroleum Company by the Syrian government of Zayyen caused the same condemnatory repercussions in Tel Aviv (Israel), Amman (Jordan) and Yeddah (Saudi Arabia).

It is true that formally Jordan and Saudi Arabia do not recognize and are opposed to the artificial state of Israel, founded by the British imperialists in 1949 to serve as a wedge in that convulsed area of the third world, but when it comes to attacking progressive and revolutionary Syria, they all agree. Their ties with international monopoly capital, which has great interests in that region, are stronger than the natural contradictions that separate and divide them.

From this phenomenon **sui generis** arise the systematic provocations of Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia against the revolutionary government of Syria.

On the other hand, Faisal and Hussein (Saudi Arabia and Jordan) are more afraid of the consolidation of another progressive state in the Middle East than they are of the threat of Zionist expansion on the part of Israel, a threat that if it does hang over their heads, could only develop with the consent of the imperialists, with whom both are on the best of terms —the sending of a large number of U.S. combat planes to Amman loaded with modern weapons and military advisors is irrefutable proof of that.

Together with Yemen and Syria, Iraq is also being used as a target of plots and intrigues hatched in Yeddah.

A conspirary in Baghdad was discovered recently aimed at overthrowing Abdul Rahman Aref, since Aref was not in disagreement with the steps taken by the Syrian Government against the foreign oil consortiums, and it is not improbable that under and favorable circumstances similar methods will be tried against him again.

As the antagonisms between the progressive and reactionary Arab countries sharpen, the internal situation will become more and more difficult to maintain in an asphyxiating status quo for the latter in spite of the military and intelligence support that they get from the imperialists.

In a broadcast heard from Yeddah on January 9th, they announced that "several persons had been arrested for actions carried out against the monarchy".

On January 21st, bombs were set off in the Ministries of Interior and Defense.

Faisal's useless attempt to assauge the rising opposition of the people has given rise to the reinitiation of the savage methods of barbarism which were in force up to a few years ago. The royal executioners again are publicly butchering political enemies and exhibiting their dismembered bodies as a warning. It is also a common thing to find the unfortunate prisoners tied to ladders and posts where they are tortured to death with red-hot irons in the public squares.

But "the greater the repression, the greater is the desire for liberty" and this has never been truer than in the case of Saudi Arabia. The rebellious ferment is not limited to the defenseless sectors of the population. Important sectors of the armed forces and

in the interior of the country, the legendary tribesmen, are in a latent state of insurrection.

Official organs of Saudi Arabia have been forced to recognize the fact "that several groups of officers in the Royal Air Force were arrested on charges of conspiracy". In regard to the tribesmen, the vice-president of Yemen, Abdulla Juzeilan, denounced the fact that the Saudi troops "had used poisonous gases to eliminate a group of rebel tribesmen in the interior of the country, causing the death of about 400 of them.

These methods of genocide have won Faisal more and more hatred among the impoverished and miserable population of Saudi Arabia, that will find in revolution a liberating **simoon** which will implacably sweep through oasis and desert, burying the last vestiges of feudalism and barbarism under the boiling sand.

¿WHO CLOSES THE DOOR TO PEACE?

Statements from Hanoi frequently denounce U.S. statements on "peace negotiations" as hypocritical and false. On the other hand, Washington claims that it is the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam who "closes the doors" to any possibility of agreement.

Who is really in favor of peace and who is against it?

To find the answer to this question it is necessary, above all, to recall a few facts: What is the origin of the present situation in Viet Nam? Who started this war?

The 1954 Geneva Agreements, by which peace was re-established in Indochina, recognized the right of the Vietnamese people to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

They could have been the basis for a permanent peace in Viet Nam and for the Vietnamese people's desiding the fate of their own country. They clearly established that two years latel (1956) elections would be held throughout the country in order to re-unite the two regrouping zones into which Viet Nam had been divided by the provisional demarcation line at the 17th parallel.

The United States, however, maneuvered to replace the French in South Viet Nam by installing a puppet government and preparing an army aimed at repressing those who fought against French colonialism.

Victims of aggression, the people of South Viet Nam initiated a struggle in self-defense. The United States responded by increasing the aggression and sending its own soldiers as "advisers" to the puppet forces. This is how the self-defense struggle of the Vietnamese people turned into a national liberation struggle against foreign aggression. And, while gaining in breadth and depth, this struggle has brought

more decisive defeats by the day to the aggressors.

Under these circumstances, Washington began direct aggression by sending in its own troops and, at the same time, unleashed a destructive air war —the "escalation"— against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an independent and sovereign country under the pretext that "the North is responsible for the situation in the South."

In extending its aggression, the United States has made clear its aim of exerting pressure on Hanoi in order to achieve at the conference table what it could not accomplish on the battlefield.

Coinciding with the beginning of the escalation, peace began to be discussed in the United States. It was President Johnson, in a speech delivered in Baltimore in April, 1965, who offered "unconditional negotiations."

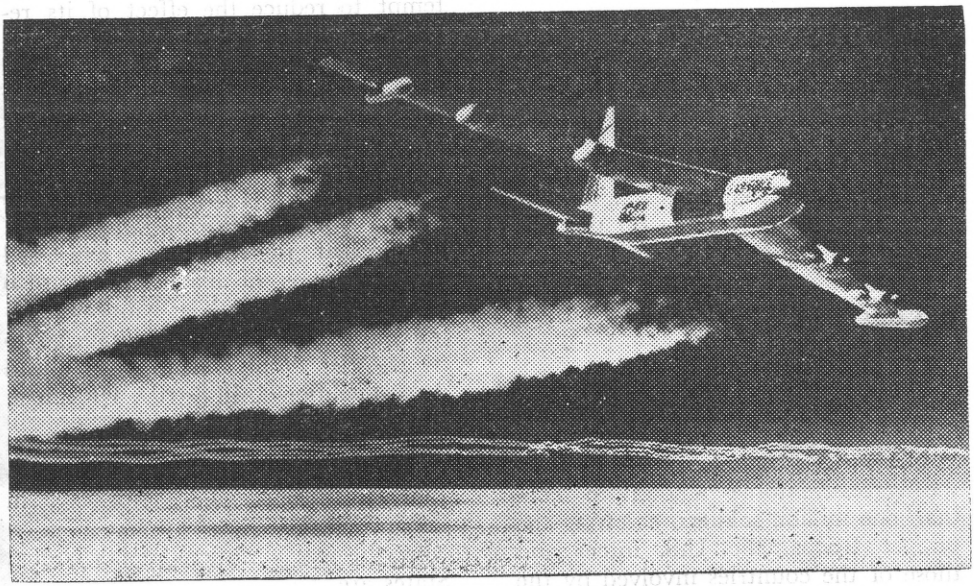
But what kind of peace did Johnson want?

He simply expected the South Vietnamese people to give up their right to struggle for what the Geneva Agreements had already granted them. Who was it but Washington that shattered peace in Viet Nam, and who it but Washington that initiated this war?

A position of independence and peace.

Meanwhile, what has been the position of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front?

Since the beginning, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam struggled for the honest and strict application of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which re-established peace and recognized the right of the Viet-



namese people to national independence.

The South Viet Nam National Liberation Front was born precisely as a consequence of the struggle initiated by a group of South Vietnamese personalities against the violation of the Geneva Agreements.

That attitude towards independence and peace was clearly reflected by the Four Point Program made public by the DRV on April 8th, 1965.

The Program, as a basis for a political solution of the Vietnamese problem, expresses the legitimate rights and aspirations of the people of Viet Nam and is in complete accord with the spirit of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front Five Point Program (March 22nd, 1965). Both programs are essentially based on the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

This just position of the Vietnamese people is precisely the cause of the U.S. "peace offensives" based mainly on aggression. Here is why:

1. Its military defeats.
2. The pressure of world public opinion.

The present situation reflects a whole series of consecutive failures in U. S. strategy and tactics on the battlefield.

In South Viet Nam:

In 1966, the National Liberation Forces put out of action a total of 310,000 enemy soldiers, of which 108,000 were Americans. At present, the aggressive forces amount to more than one million soldiers, counting the puppet troops, the U.S. forces and those of the countries involved by the United States in its adventure, and yet they have not been able to weaken the fighting will of the National Liberation Forces. From a political viewpoint, the disintegration of the Saigon puppet regime is more and more evident.

In North Viet Nam:

The air "escalation" has been unable to bring the North Vietnamese people to their knees, as Washington had hoped. On the contrary, it has increased their will to fight and more than 1,600 modern U. S. warplanes have been shot down.

Meanwhile, international public opinion repudiates the U.S. aggression and expresses an increasing solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people. Inside the United States the demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam are also increasing by the day.

These are the reasons why Washington is stepping up its military aggression against Viet Nam in an attempt to reduce the effect of its repeated military defeats, while it maneuvers in the political field to conceal its aggressive actions by constantly talking about "unconditional negotiations."

In his "State of the Union" message to the U.S. Congress on January 10th of this year, Johnson clearly expressed the intentions of his government to continue the war in Viet Nam by sending more troops and war material to South Viet Nam and to push ahead the "escalation" against the DRV.

Deeds such as the air raids on Hanoi have carried more weight than Johnson's words about "peace", in making clear to world public opinion what the real intentions of the United States are.

HANOI DOES NOT CLOSE THE DOORS

To the above-mentioned "Four and Five Point" programs as a basis for a political solution to the Viet Nam problem, other statements of north Vietnamese leaders could be added.

In his letter dated January 24th, 1966, addressed to the Heads of Government of various countries, President Ho Chi Minh said:

"Having gone through more than 20 years of war, the Vietnamese people want peace more than anything in order to build their own life. But real peace cannot be separated from genuine independence. Our people are determined to fight regardless of how long the U.S. aggression lasts. If the United States really wants peace, they should accept the Four Point Program of the DRV and prove it with deeds; they must unconditionally end the bombing and other war actions against the DRV. This is the only way to find a solution to the Viet Nam problem."

Later on, in his appeal to the combatants on July 17th, 1966, President Ho Chi Minh said:

"The Vietnamese people want peace, a genuine peace; peace in independence and freedom, not a sham peace, a 'U. S. peace'."

Many voices have been raised in the world demanding an end to the U.S. aggression against the DRV as a positive step toward a possible solution of the problem. Among these voices is that of the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk; of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic; of President De Gaulle of France; of United Nations Secretary General U Thant and others.

None of these appeals, however, has aroused a positive reaction in Washington.

In order to justify its aggressions and future plans, the U.S. Government has been talking recently about the need for "contacts" and "direct talks" between Washington and Hanoi. Although they are nothing but maneuvers which will soon be exposed, these "suggestions" did not go unheeded by the North Vietnamese Government.

"If they really want to talk (referring to the U.S. Government), they must first suspend unconditionally the bombings and other war actions against the DRV. Only after a halt in the bombings and other war actions can there be conversations between the DRV and the United States" —said the North Vietnamese Minister of Foreign relations, Nguyen Duy Trinh, recently to the Australian journalist, Wilfred Burchett.

Therefore, if Washington wanted a "direct contact", it had, once more, the opportunity to establish it.

Facts again proved that it was not Hanoi that closed the doors. They also proved that Washington's words about "peace" are nothing more than a front for stepping up aggression and deceiving world public opinion.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALA

On January 7th the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL called for a world week of solidarity with the people of Guatemala.

"On February 6th, 1962 —the declaration stated— a group of patriotic soldiers and officers, members of the Guatemalan Army, took up arms against the oligarchy and pro-imperialist dictatorship of the then president Miguel Idígoras. The action constituted an important step in the revolutionary struggle of the people of this brother country to win their true independence and national sovereignty".

The declaration of the OSPAAAL unmasks the government of Méndez Montenegro which is "the result of the alliance of U.S. imperialism with the reactionary military hierarchies. After a brief period of demagogic promises, which did not last more than three months, that government has unleashed a fierce wave of repression against all the revolutionary, democratic and popular forces, especially the rural masses which make up 73% of the population. U.S. imperialism has tried to use that government, a faithful servant of its neo-colonial interest, under the hypocritical banner of the "Alliance for Progress" as a deceit aimed at holding back the patriotic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist movement of the Guatemalan people, led and directed by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and headed by its Commander-in-chief, César Montes. The torture and repression was denounced in the statement of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL. "In a short period of time —it pointed out— more than 36 public figures have disappeared and dozens of peasants have suffered tortures similar to those used by the Nazis. Dozens of persons have been murdered, among them the agronomy student Rafael Muñoz Marroquín, the High School student José de Jesús Jurado Sánchez, the peasant leader Emilio Román López, and the guerrilla leader Rolando Herrera".

VICTORIOUS ARMED STRUGGLE

The OSPAAAL also denounced the Yankee intervention which through "the so-called special U.S. forces, the "Green Berets" and the U.S. "advisers" control the police organizations for repressing and controlling the revolutionary movement of the country".

The comunique pointed out the heroic example of Luis Augusto Turcios Lima and the certainty that "the people of Guatemala will develop even further and more successfully their revolutionary struggle and will crush the maneuvers of the Yankee imperialists and their lackeys".

The declaration concluded by calling on "all the organizations and member National Committees to develop an intense campaign, using all possible means and resources, in support of the just struggle of the Guatemalan people".

WORLD WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA

"Upon commemorating the Sixth Anniversaty of this historic event and on the occasion of the World Week of Solidarity with the people of Angola, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL pays homage to the liberating armed struggle that the people of that brother country have been carrying on for seven years", stated the OSPAAAL on January 17th in calling for the hoding of a Week of Solidarity with Angola beginning February 4th The week marks the sixth anniversary of the attack carried out on the prisons of Luanda by the patriots of that country.

The declaration pointed out that the struggle of the Angolan people, led by the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, "had to face both the oppression of the Portuguese colonialists and the more or less indirect intervention of the imperialist powers, especially the United States and West Germany".

The statement denounced the repression that the colonialist aggressors have unleashed, but "neither the napalm bombing —the declaration pointed out— the massacres of the civilian population (50,000 dead in 1961 alone), nor the divisionist maneuvers among the Angolan nationalists have been able to weaken the Angolan people's unshakable determination to fight against colonialism and imperialism".

The declaration concluded by making an appeal "to the member organizations to carry out actions of solidarity with the Angolan people".

THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNS THE YANKEE BOMBING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE DRV

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a declaration on January 28th in condemnation of "Yankee imperialism which has committed incredibly barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people".

The statement denounced the Yankee bombing of the industrial cities of Viet-Tri and Thai Nguyen where they indiscriminately bombed and strafed "causing many victims, killing and wounding people, women and children, and destroying many construction works and factories".

"The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL —it added— energetically condemns before public opinion the incredibly barbarous bombing of the U.S. aggressors and demands that Yankee imperialism put an inmediate end to its criminal war of aggression against the people of Viet Nam".

The OSPAAAL —it concluded— calls on all the socialist countries, on all the nationalist countries and on all the peoples of the world, including the people of the U.S., to take resolute action to stay the bloody hands of the Johnson clique."

GREETINGS FROM THE MPLA TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

On January 4th the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola sent a letter of greeting to the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL wishing it success in 1967.

The letter stressed the role played by the Tricontinental Conference and the fact that "the mutual support and concerted actions have been shown to be the only just way to answer the counterrevolutionary violence of the imperialists, especially the Yankee imperialists."

"The MPLA —the document pointed out— in the year just beginning plans to further develop its armed action against Portuguese colonialism, suported by the imperialist, to generalize and intensify it throughout the whole national territory".

In conclusion the letter states: "May this year bring with it new and more implacable victories for the revolutionary peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

RESOLUTION ON VIET NAM OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIATIC SOLIDARITY OF THE GDR

"The acts of war against the peaceful inhabitants of the open city of Hanoi constitute an unprecedented violation of international law and a crime against humanity" —the resolution of the Committee of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity of the German Democratic Republic stated on condemning the Yankee bombing of the capital of the DRV.

"The people of the German Democratic Republic —the document concluded— will respond to the new U. S. escalation by increasing their moral and material solidarity with Viet Nam which is fighting so heroically."

THE OLAS POINTS OUT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE II DECLARATION OF HAVANA FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN STRUGGLE

The Organizing Committee of the Latin American Organization of Solidarity (OLAS) issued a declaration greeting the fifth anniversary of the II Declaration of Havana.

"The Second Declaration of Havana —the document pointed out— just as the first, is of historic importance for the national liberation struggle of the Latin American people."

The OLAS declaration stated: "The desolate picture, the terrible situation of two hundred million Latin Americans: Every minute 4 persons in Latin America die of hunger, curable disease and premature old age, and every minute one thousand dollars, a product of imperialist exploitation, is drained out of Latin America by the United States."

FIRST CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA

"The peoples of Latin America —the declaration added— are rebelling against this situation. In the face of the insurgence of the peoples, imperialism is following a policy of intervention".

After denouncing the imperialist maneuvers of the OAS, the OLAS declaration announced that "inspired by the lofty principles of struggle for the true and final independence of Latin America that the II Declaration of Havana put into words and chan-

neled, the peoples of Latin America are preparing to hold the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Latin America in Havana, Cuba, in the coming month of July."

"The peoples of our continent —the declaration concluded— will strengthen the ties of combative and militant solidarity in that great assembly and will agree upon a common strategy in the face of the common enemy, U. S. imperialism, for the liberation and progress of all our nations, conscious of the fact that the duty of every revolutionary is to make revolution".

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISU TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OSPAAAL

The president of the International Students' Union (ISU), Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, sent a message to Captain Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the OSPAAAL, greeting the first anniversary of the Tricontinental Conference.

In its message the ISU stated that the Conference was "an important step that has contributed effectively to increasing the struggle of the peoples of the three continents and of all the progresisve forces of the entire world against imperialism."

The ISU stated its willingness "to cooperate actively with the Permanent Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and the Permanent Committee of Support to Viet Nam."

CALL OF THE OSPAAAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO (L)

In accord with the resolutions of the First Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has decided to declare February 13th a Day of Solidarity with the people of the Congo (L) and has issued a communique calling on the revolutionary forces of the world to commemorate that date.

That day is the anniversary of the day that the murder of Patrice Emery Lumumba was revealed, a murder ordered because "his spirit, his valor and his example constituted a threat for the policy of the imperialist consortiums."

The document denounced the oppression to which the Congolese people have been subjected by the Belgian colonialists, together with the Yankee and British imperialists, and the maneuvers carried out to control the immense wealth of the country.

The massacres, such as the one in Stanleyville, the criminal repression and the tortures "have not been able to lessen the fighting spirit of the Congolese people", the statement pointed out.

"Self-sacrificing patriots— the communique added— such as Pierre Mulele, keep the flame of struggle alive and are determined not to give an inch in their undertaking until they put an end to the regime of exploitation."

In its statement the OSPAAAL exposed the maneuvers of Mobutu, "one of the assassins of Lumumba, who cynically and shamelessly uses the name of the national hero to develop this neo-colonial policy, disguised as nationalism."

The declaration concluded by calling on all the organizations and revolutionary forces of the world to express their solidarity with the Congolese people.

A DECLARATION DENOUNCING THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL AGAINST THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION IN ANGOLA AND THE OTHER PORTUGUESE COLONIES

After the coup d'etat promoted in Brazil by the U.S. imperialists, which installed in power a military government of fascist trend, the coordination of political, financial and military efforts between this government and that of Portugal, has been increasingly developed.

This collaboration tends essentially, to propiciate a joint action in order to repress armed struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples of the Portuguese colonies. It gives to the Portuguese colonialists the possibility of reinforcing their colonial army in the three African fronts (Angola, Guinea and Mozambique) and, on the other hand, it paves the way for the Brazilian government, enabling the latter to exploit the wealth of the Portuguese colonies.

Besides supplying several dozen jets, purchased in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Brazilians decided to send two battleships, two destroyers and a cruiser transporting 4,000 "marines", all this for an indefinite lapse of time. Therefore, a serious threat menaces not only the struggle for liberation waged by the heroic Angolan people, but also that of the rest of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL energetically denounces and condemns the interventionist maneuvers of the fascist and pro-Yankee Brazilian government, which is tending to support the Portuguese regime, enmeshed in a desperate situation in Africa, and aiming to annihilate the armed struggle for national liberation in the Portuguese colonies, in particular, that being waged in Angola.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on all peoples and progressive forces of the world, the Brazilian people itself and all member organizations of the OSPAAAL, urging them to carry out activities intended to unmask the colonialist maneuvers of the governments of Portugal and Brazil against the struggle for national liberation waged by the Angolan people and of the other Portuguese colonies, next February the 4th on the occasion of the Day of International Solidarity with the Angolan people.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE OSPAAAL

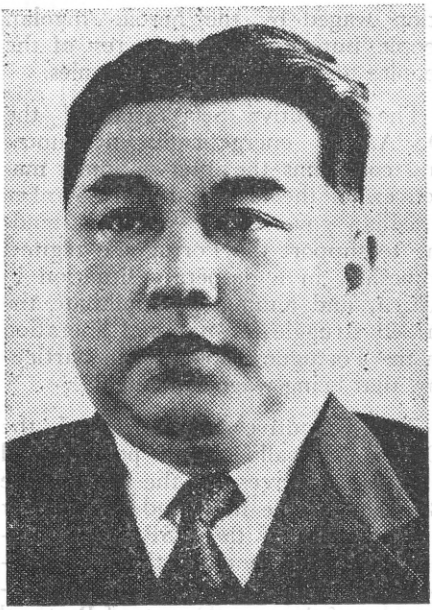
Havana, January 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD".

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG REPLIES TO PRESIDENT OF KOREAN AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

In a letter to Mr. Yung jeun Kim, chairman of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington on January 4th, the Prime Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung, stated the position of the North Korean Government. This letter is in answer to a previous one sent by the above-mentioned Institute to the Government of the DPRK, dated November 12th, 1966.

After pointing out that the Korean Government had clarified its position in January, 1965, Prime Minister Kim



Kim Il Sung

Il Sung referred to the November 12th letter: "In your recent letter you made a new suggestion, as a preliminary step for facilitating unification, on setting up a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, which could meet in a non-aligned country, free from the influence of all interested powers. Your suggestion, I should say, has points in common with our stand on maintaining contacts and carrying out negotiations between the north and the south. As is well known, we have proposed time and time again that the representatives of North and South Korea meet in Seoul or Pyongyang, or in any other place agreed upon by both sides. If such a conciliation commission, as you have suggested, should be set up and the representatives of the north and the south sit around the conference table and conduct negotiations guided by the principle of independent unification, this would mean a step forward achieving the unification of the country".

After stressing the importance of reunification, the letter says: "As is generally known, we have all along taken the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the basis of independence, free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means."

Further on he points out the measures suggested by the government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country: "The establishment of a unified, democratic, central government, by means of free north-south general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops".

"There are no foreign troops whatsoever in North Korea today. The question is to get rid of the U.S. Army which is occupying South Korea under the banner of the 'U.N. Forces' ".

After making an analysis of the conditions in which the proposed elections should take place, he refers to a new proposal presented in August, 1960: "A north-south confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties, pending the achievement of complete unification."

"With a view to lessening the suffering of the people, caused by the country's division and to helping promote unification, we also proposed the carrying out of economic and cultural interchange between north and south, leaving political questions aside, and repeatedly proposed the exchanging of mutual visits and, above all, correspondence between both sides so as to satisfy the burning desire of the parents, wives, children, relatives and friends separated in the two zones."

After referring to the different discussions that have taken place at the Supreme People's Assembly of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Prime Minister stated in his letter that "We have never ceased for one moment our persevering efforts to achieve the unification of the country through our own efforts."

The letter refers to the offers of the DPRK "to supply South Korea, annually, with two million "sok" (one "sok" is equivalent to 150 Kg.) of polished rice, 100 thousand tons of rolled steel, one billion Kwh of electric power and 10 thousand tons of chemical fiber, as well as cement, timber and machinery to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea."

"But our sincere proposals —the document adds— and persevering efforts for promoting the unification of the country, the supreme task of our nation have failed to arouse an appropiate response on the part of the South Korean authorities."

The letter denounces the maneuvers of the South Korean authorities who talk about unification through "UN supervised elections". Kim Il Sung replied: "This is designed to bring in outside forces to meddle in the internal affairs of our nation. The United Nations is neither qualifield nor does it have the right to meddle in the Korean question."

Further on he denounces the South Korean-Japanese Treaty": "Japanese militarism, which is penetrating South Korea by using the SK-Japanese Treaty as stepping stone, is emerging as a dangerous force in South Korea which hampers the unification of our country". Later on it says that, "the South Korean youth are being sent out to be used by the U.S. as cannon fodder in its war of aggression against Viet Nam."

After denouncing the treason of the South Korean government which relies on foreign troops, the Prime Minister said: "It is quite clear who is to blame for the failure of the unification of our country up to this date. The responsability rests entirely on the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who fawn on them and who have reduced themselves to being the faithful instruments of the aggresive and nation-splitting policy of the United States towards Korea".

After stressing the fact that unification must be achieved without the interference of foreign forces, the letter states: "As for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our government always solves its own problems according to its own views and decisions and firmly upholds sovereignty in all spheres".

WITHDRAWAL OF YANKEE TROOPS

"The fact is that South Korea —adds the letter— is occupied by U.S. troops and is under U.S. domination. The stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the policy of colonial enslavement followed by the United States are the basic obstacles to the unification of our country."

The letter points out that Korean patriotic forces must unite: "If all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea firmly unite and fight we will be able to drive the U.S. aggressor forces out of South Korea and accomplish the historic task of unifying the country."

The letter also denounces the crimes and repression to which the South Korean people are subjected: "They are unleashing fascist repression against the popular masses, persecuting patriots and, furthermore, are bringing in the Japanese military forces."

In his letter Prime Minister Kim Il Sung outlines the conditions that the

South Korean authorities should agree to in order to begin conversations:

"1) To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army.

2) To halt the criminal sending of troops to Viet Nam and to completely withdraw the South Korean troops which they have already sent there.

3) To abrogate the traitorous 'SK-Japanese Treaty.'

4) To set free all the political 'prisoners' and patriots who have been arrested and imprisioned for having fought for the cause of the country's unification.

5) To put an end to the fascist repression, to insure democratic freedom in social and political life, including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, and to enable everyone to discuss freely the unification of the country."

"The aspiration of the entire Korean People for the independent unification of the country will surely be achieved."

Other important parts of the letter pointed out: "Therefore, we are giving the proper attention to this matter, and in the first and sixth sessions of the second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Korea as well as on other occasions we have proposed the reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south of Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively and the signing of an agreement to abstain from the use of armed force against each other."

SENDING OF SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS TO VIET NAM

Further on it added: "The South Korean authorities are actively following the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists; they are involved in the preparations for a new fratricidal war and are aggravating the tension in our country. Meanwhile, they are sending a large number of troops of the "South Korean Army" to South Viet Nam. The sending of "soldiers of the South Korean Army" to Viet Nam, where the South Korean youth are being used as cannon fodder by the United States in its war of aggression in Viet Nam, is an unpardonable crime of the South Korean authorities who are doing everything in their power to serve the U.S. imperialists."

The document also stated: "The U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea have converted it into a colony and a military base and have taken over the real power in South Korea. Since the first day of their occupation, they have tried to divide our nation and have planned to extend their domination to the northern part, using South Korea as a stepping stone. They are obstructing the unification of our country by illegally taking the Korean question to the United Nations."

"The division of the nation —it added— can never be ended depending on external forces. Neither the United States nor the United Nations can resolve the question of the unification of our country and it is inconceivable that any country can give us a unified country."

WITHDRAWAL OF YANKEE TROOPS

In reference to the withdrawal of Yankee aggressor troops the letter pointed out: "The problem is that South Korea is occupied by U.S. troops; it is under the domination of the United States. The stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and the

policy of colonial slavery practiced by the United States are the basic obstacles to the unification of our country. Therefore, the unification of the country is inseparably united to the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and for the liquidation of U.S. colonial domination there."

"So as to avoid any possibility of foreign intervention —it added— we are also struggling against the traitorous forces that have turned themselves into puppets of the foreign aggressive forces."

"Traitors such as Pak Jung Hi, watchdog of Japanese imperialism in the past, later servant of U.S. imperialism and now loyal cohort of both, must be thrown out. While we leave such elements as that in power, we cannot stop the interference from abroad or carry out the unification of the country ourselves."

On February 11th, the Secretary General of the OSPAAAL, comrade Osmany Cienfuegos, left for Nicosia where he will attend as an observer the Eighth Council Session of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa and Asia, representing the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL. The Session took place in the Cypriot capital from the 13th to the 17th of February, 1967.

DEPARTURE OF TWO DELEGATIONS OF THE OSPAAAL

By decision of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, two delegations representing that body are touring the African and Asian continents.

The delegates in Africa are: Narciso Rabell of Puerto Rico, Husain Ross Masood of Pakistan, and Domingo Amuschastegui of Cuba.

The delegates in Asia are: Andrés Sánchez of the Portuguese colonies, Ko San Jun and Pack Hai Ching of the Democratic Republic of Korea, and Carlos Lechuga, Assistant General Secretary of the OSPAAAL.

The members of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL will meet with the national committees of the respective continents to report on the work carried out by the organization in fulfillment of the agreements adopted in the First Tricontinental Conference and to establish closer ties in order to stimulate and intensify the revolutionary struggle of the peoples on the three continents.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

GHANA

The wave of repression under the strong-man regime of Joseph Ankrah continues. Ghana's military authorities stated that a number of persons have been arrested for "participating in the organization of an opposition movement aimed at a takeover of the government."

ANGOLA

Colonialist Portuguese forces suffered great losses in combat with Angolan guerrilla forces. It was also reported that a number of Brazilian warships and a few hundred military troops will make an "official visit" to Angola. This has been denounced as an anti-popular collaboration between the Brazilian and Lisbon regimes.

MOZAMBIQUE

Dozens of Portuguese soldiers were killed when two Army trucks hit mines placed by guerrilla fighters.

TOGO

The armed forces have taken over the government in this small republic, situated on the West coast of Africa, following the resignation of President Nicolas Gruntisky. Lieutenant Colonel Etienne Eyadema, Chief of Togo's Army High Command, announced that he is now head of the government.

TANZANIA

"The only possibility for liberating the subjugated peoples is through armed popular uprisings". This statement was made by Presidente Julius Nyerere in a speech given in commemoration of the third anniversary of Zanzibar's revolution.

ZAMBIA

The government of Zambia denounced the fact that Portuguese soldiers from the Portuguese colony of Angola have carried out a number of aggressive actions against the territory of Zambia.

ASIA

ADEN

Aden patriots launched a number of attacks using grenades against British troops stationed in the protectorate of Aden. The third international conference of solidarity with the people of Aden was held in Damascus. Groups of Arab patriots killed a police superintendent and wounded a British official in a shooting in the strategic British colony of Aden.

SYRIA

Israeli aggression against Syrian territory has continued. Syrian troops and tanks repeatedly repelled border attacks launched by Israeli military units.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The heroic people of Viet Nam will not cease in their fight against the U.S. interventionist forces and the puppet governments that support the continuation of the aggressive war against Viet Nam.

The cables report that one of the camps of the U.S. special forces, the so-called "Green Berets", was heavily attacked by the Liberation Armed Forces. The action took place some 19 kilometers from the Cambodian border.

Thousands of U.S. troops carried out punitive operations against the "Iron Triangle". Several days after the beginning of these actions, the U. S. High Command in Saigon admitted that the operation had been a failure. It was also reported in Saigon that U.S. troops in south Viet Nam now number 410,000.

South Vietnamese patriots carried out a major attack in the Long Tao River, some 40 kilometers south of Saigon, setting off a mine placed by the Liberation Armed Forces beside a government minesweeper and successfully sinking it.

KOREA

Coast Guard units of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sank a battleship of the South Korean regime of Pak Chung which had illegally entered North Korean waters.

It was reported from Pyongyang that the DPRK accused the United States of violating its territorial waters and air space on numerous occasions.

INDONESIA

Ultra-rightist Indonesian organizations continue street demonstrations demanding that President Sukarno resign and be brought to trial. Meanwhile, General Sukarto's regime continues its repression against progressive groups.

Sourcer close to Sukarto report that the head of the Indonesian military clique has completed plans for "constitutionally" disposing of Sukarno. According to the information, Suharto's plan calls for the "irrevocable" removal of the Indonesian President.

LAOS

The Neo Lao Haksat has denounced the fact that the U.S. has increased its air aggressions against the liberated zones of Laos.

The cable also reports that during 1966 Laotian patriots inflicted on the enemy a loss of 11,900 soldiers.

LATIN AMERICA

GUATEMALA

In view of the Mendez Montenegro regime's failure to wipe out the Guatemalan patriotic movements, the guerrilla struggle continues to gain strength. The Guatemalan government again extended the state of siege which has been in effect since last November.

It was also reported that guerrilla fighters and army troops clashed on the outskirts of Nueva Concepción in the department of Escuintla. Government troops on clean-up operations in the department of Zacapa were intercepted by the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces and completely wiped out.

VENEZUELA

The Venezuelan National Liberation Front and the National Liberation Armed Forces continue their actions against the puppet government of Raul Leoni.

The cables bring news of various guerrilla actions in the states of Lara, Falcon, Portuguesa and Yaracuy.

All constitutional guaranties continue to be suspended.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Rumors of a forthcoming military coup have been circulating in the Dominican Republic. The Joaquin Balaguer govvernment, meanwhile, has increased its repression against all democratic groups and constitutionalist leaders.

A number of student demonstrations, demanding an end to the repression and the destitution of the Secretary of Education, were fired upon by the police who critically wounded a number of demostrators.

ARGENTINA

Tension prevails in the province of Tucuman as a consequence of the sugar workers demand that the regime of General Juan Carlos Ongania end its policy of closing down sugar mills and firing workers en masse.

The workers' demonstrations were brutally attacked by the police who seriously wounded a number of workers as well as women and children.

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